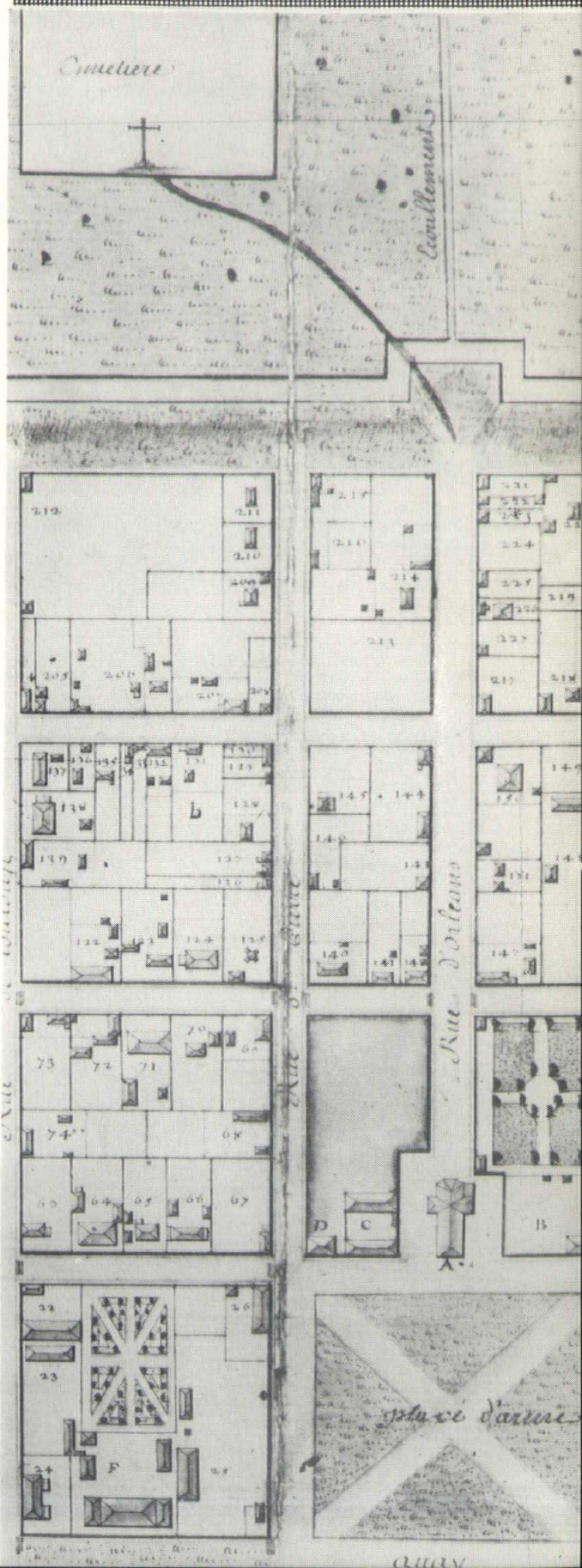


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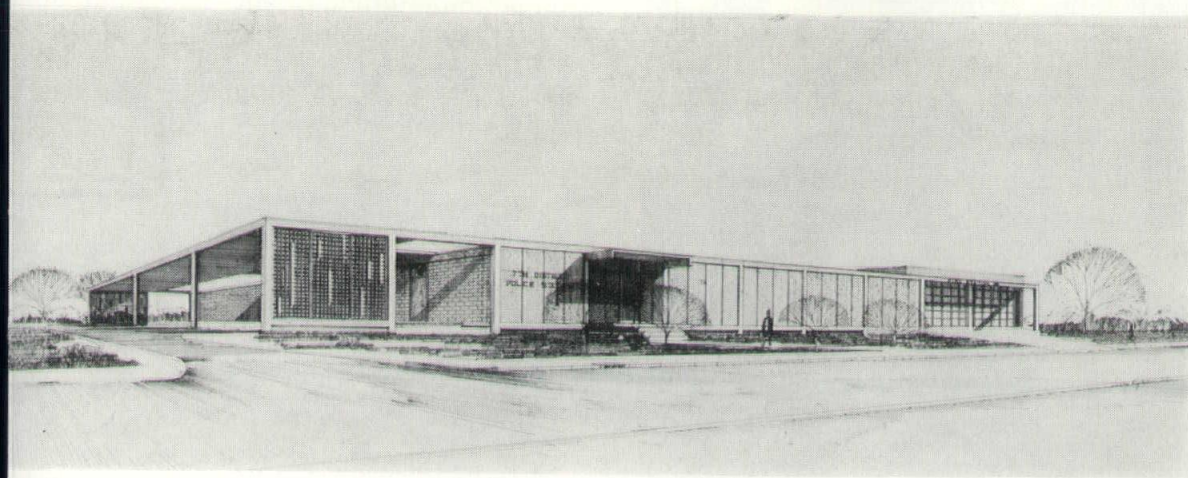
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Front Cover Photo by JACK BEECH of a 1731 map drawn by Gonichon



This project, "A Combined Fire & Police Station" is a new step forward in intra-departmental cooperation and relationship. It provides these two most needed service agencies within one building.

While each of these two agencies provide a public service, the nature of their individual requirements dictated complete and separate facilities with the resulting problem of knitting the two into a unified whole. This has been accomplished on the exterior by the careful massing of the main building elements and tying them together with an exposed concrete frame. The exterior walls consist of an infilling of pre-cast exposed aggregate panels and masonry units, combined with floor to ceiling glazing where possible.

The interior arrangement was predicated on two considerations. The first and foremost was to present a plan which functioned efficiently around the clock with a minimum amount of friction and conflict among the men, who of necessity must work long and sometimes arduous hours of duty. The second was that of the future expansion of both agencies.

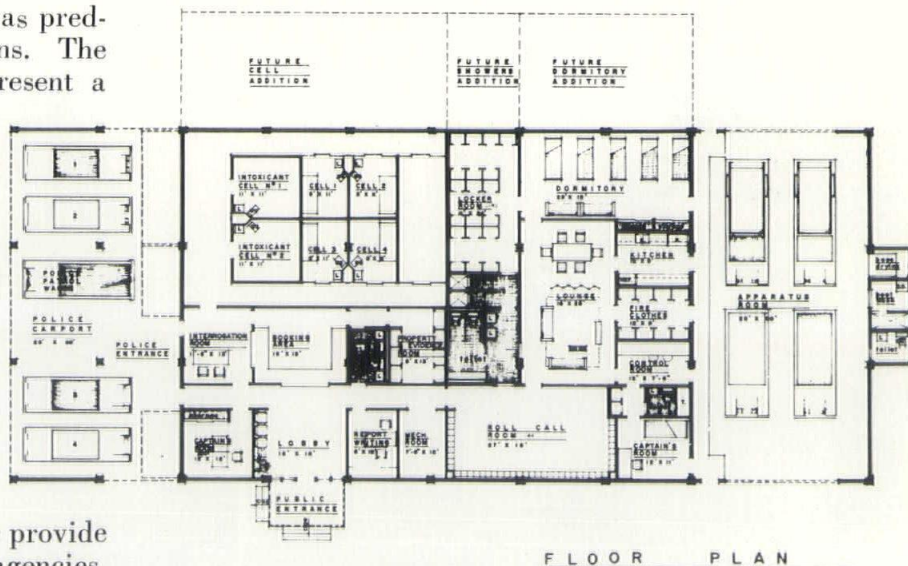
The building is fully air conditioned by means of a common air conditioning system zoned so as to provide individual control for both agencies.

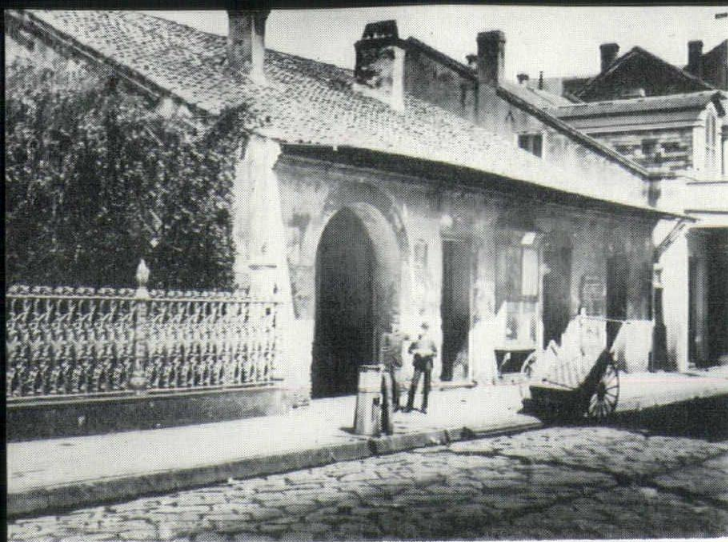
Vehicular traffic control is expedited on the outside by the use of separate drives, one for the fire fighting apparatus and another for police vehicles and off street parking.

COMBINED FIRE-POLICE STATION

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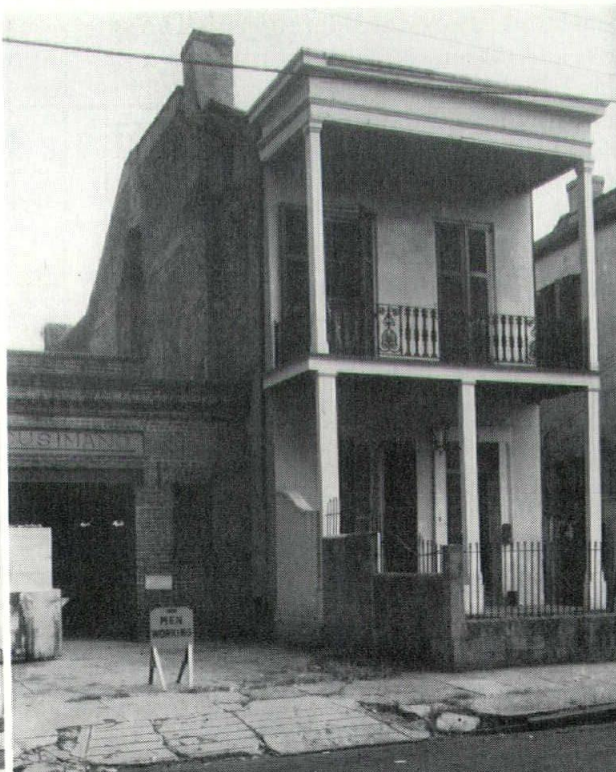
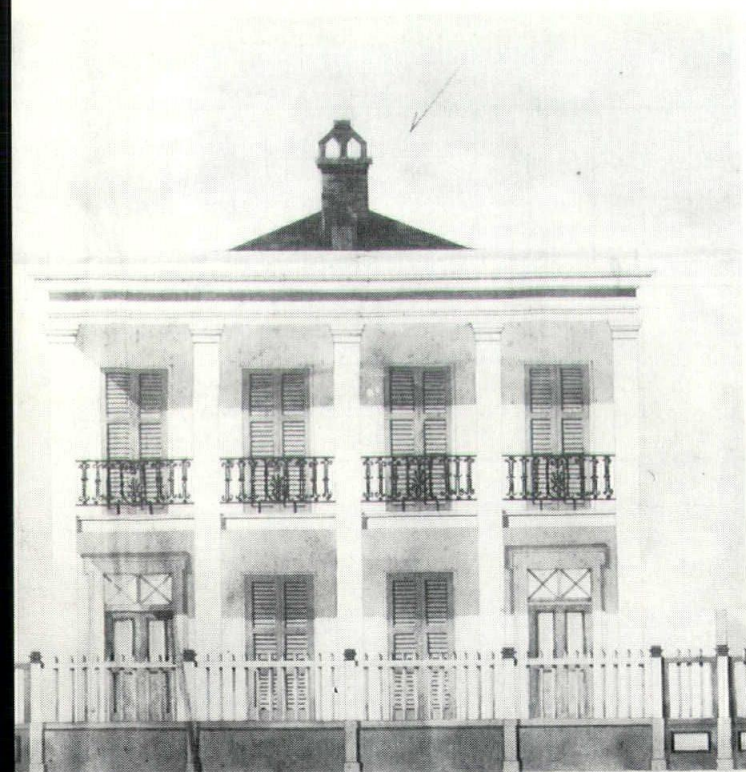
VIEUX CARRÉ SURVEY

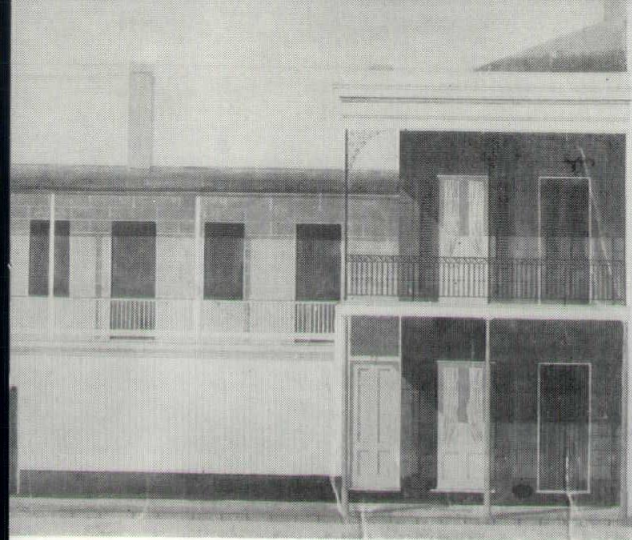
A project which should be of particular interest to architects is the comprehensive survey of the Vieux Carré, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Tulane University School of Architecture through a grant made for the purpose by the Edward G. Schlieder Educational Foundation. The three year project is now nearing the end of its second year and has produced a remarkable store of information on the architecture and history of the old buildings of the French Quarter.

In the well known "Down's Report" prepared for the Central Area Committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that the Vieux Carré, with its great attraction for tourists, "is one of the single most important elements in the economic basis of the city". The 'Report' also strongly recommended that a study, such as the present Vieux Carré Survey be undertaken "as a basis for a comprehensive plan for the area".

The Louisiana Landmarks Society, recognizing the value of this recommendation, made an appropriation to cover the cost of a pilot study of one block in the Quarter. This pilot study included a recent photograph of each property in the selected square, an abstract of the chain of title of each and whatever old photographs, drawings, early

1228-1232 CHARTRES ST.





629 GOV. NICHOLLS ST.

descriptions or other information available concerning them. On the basis of this study, the Tulane School of Architecture, in co-operation with the Louisiana Landmarks Society, applied for and received a grant of \$45,000.00 to extend the survey to cover the entire Vieux Carré. The director selected for the work was Boyd Cruise, artist and architectural historian with many years of experience with the A.I.A.-National Park Service sponsored Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930's. The advisory board is composed of Dean John Lawrence, Professor Bernard Lemann and Samuel Wilson, Jr. of the architectural school faculty besides Leonard V. Huber, Richard Koch and General L. Kemper Williams. The staff, besides Mr. Cruise, includes several research workers and translators.

In less than two years an impressive collection of several thousand photographs and many pages of historical data have been collected. Material has been obtained from local libraries as well as the Library of Congress; private collectors have been generous in allowing the use of valuable documents, and public archives and old newspaper files have yielded much hitherto unknown information. Architects who have old photographs, plans, drawings or sketches of buildings in the Quarter could make a valuable contribution to the project by making such material available. Director Cruise may be reached at 525-3567.

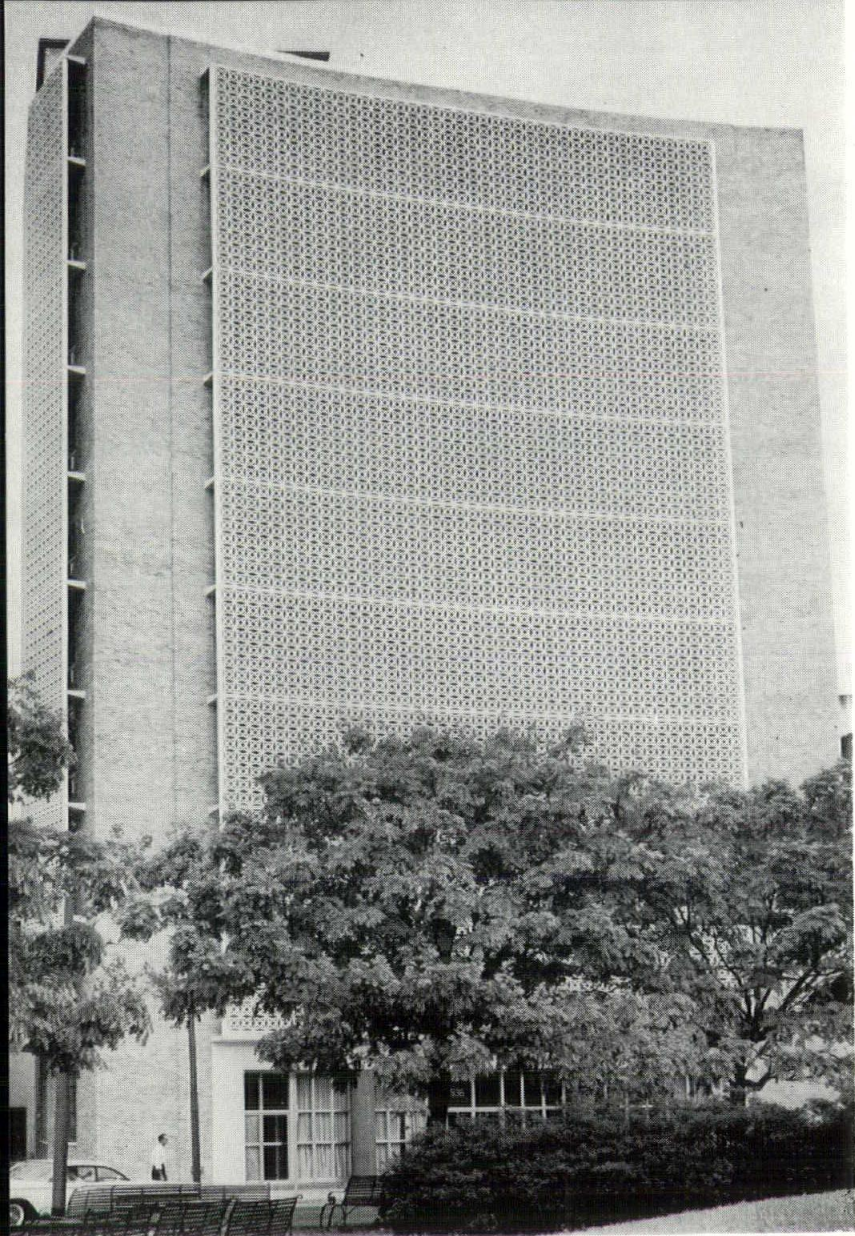
The illustrations on these pages are examples of the work of the Survey. At the upper left page D is the startling contrast between the old photograph of the cottage at 919-921 Royal Street, adjacent to the house with the cornstalk fence, and beside it a photograph of the same building in its present condition with second story, wood enclosed stair and gallery all added to the beautiful old tile roofed cottage which had been built originally in the late 1700's by the Spanish government as a public school and later, after the Louisiana Purchase, served as the Federal court building, the court where Andrew Jackson was fined for imposing marital law after the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. The alterations which practically destroyed this historic structure were made around 1890-1900.

Bottom left page D is another contrast; Architect De Pouilly's drawing of one of a row of columned houses on Chartres Street between Gov. Nicholls and Barracks, a drawing from the Notarial Archives in the Civil District Court House made in 1846 when the houses were offered for sale soon after they were built—beside it a photograph as the same house is today, half of it demolished and the remainder disfigured by the removal of columns, etc.

Above is another drawing from the Notarial Archives of the building at 629 Gov. Nicholls Street as it appeared in 1858 and as it is today. Here a minimum amount of work could restore this old structure to its original condition. Material such as this could be of great help to architects and owners working on restorations in the Quarter and should help to preserve the character and integrity of the buildings. Results of the survey should also greatly assist the Vieux Carré Commission in making wise decisions in this area and should have a most beneficial effect in encouraging the preservation and restoration of this most important asset to the economy and vitality of New Orleans.

Target date for completion of the survey is April 1, 1964 after which the results will be available for study and use. Unfortunately the small size of the staff does not permit of public use during the course of the study.

Samuel Wilson, Jr.
1/10/63



•
Y M C A
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CENTRAL DORMITORY

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A recent contribution to New Orleans' skyline is the new ten-story addition to the original Y.M.C.A. building facing Lee Circle. Trapezoidal in plan, this structure was built on a very confined site with a curved frontage, 80'0" long, on Lee Circle.

This building satisfied a long felt need of the Y.M.C.A. for additional dormitory space without materially disrupting the service activities of the organization during construction. The original 45-rooms were increased to 180 rooms and the expanded program can provide for as many as 209 beds. Not exactly a hotel, this building is designed to provide living space at a minimum rate for transients or for young men who come to New Orleans with the possible idea of putting their roots into the soil. All rooms in the new section, as well as the old building, are designed around the Y.M.C.A. standards.

The new building was constructed on composite wood piling—jetted through to the 80'0" sand strata with the cut-off line well below the sub-surface water level. The structure—reinforced concrete design throughout, using regular concrete to the ground floor level and light weight concrete for the upper ten floors—is perhaps the highest building in New Orleans constructed of reinforced light weight concrete. At the junction of the new and old sections, the slabs were cantilevered from the new columns and the joints were concealed with aluminum expansion joints. The corridors of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors are tied into those of the original building.

The first floor provided a new entrance and control point for boys—adjacent to the new entrance for the adults. The adult entrance is adjacent to a new

lounge and gives immediate access to two new elevators which are next to the new room desk control. New offices as well as new meeting rooms were provided.

The first floor area is the only section designed with Year-Round Air Conditioning. Because of the basic economic requirements, it was decided that all rooms in the new section were to contain individual air conditioning units, individually activated (for a small additional fee) through remote control relays on each floor from the control desk in the entrance lobby. These wall units, installed under the window of each room, provided an unsightly pattern on the exterior of the building. This condition, combined with the fact that all the windows on the front side of the building are affected with the Western sun at some time during the summer, dictated the use of solar screens on these faces. The solar screens are of concrete block and use the so-called "wagon wheel" pattern. The mix for these units is a particularly dense combination of white cement and Texas limestone. The screens are cantilevered over the front sidewalk and the side alleys and extend a distance sufficient to provide ready access for the Fire Department to enter the building on the upper floors.

The brick used was a well mixed, full range Slidell brick for contrast with the white screen.

Consulting Engineers on the project were Louis N. Goodman & Associates (electrical), A. R. Salzer, Jr. & Associates, Inc. (mechanical)—both of New Orleans—and Mullen & Powell (structural) of Dallas, Texas.

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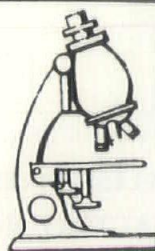
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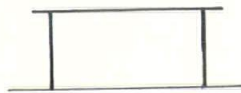
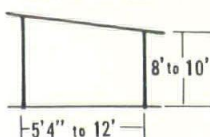
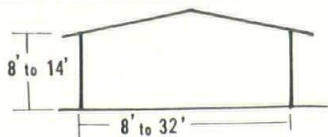
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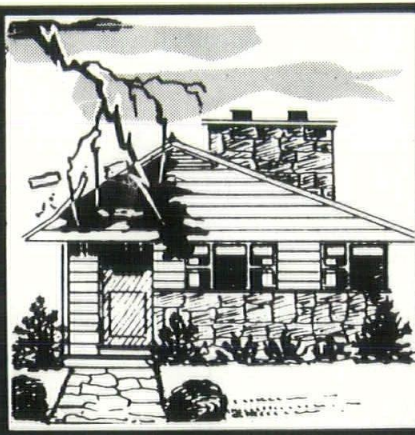
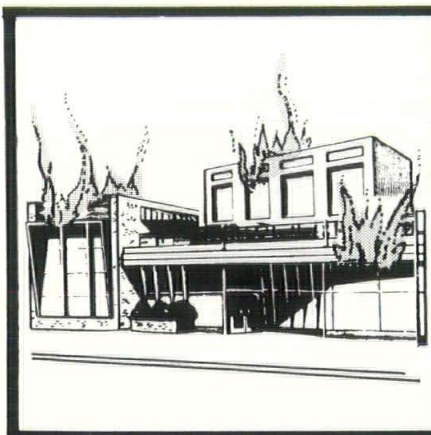


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Artist's impression of a possible layout for the Ontario Research Foundation's various buildings on the new site. O.R.F. will be the nucleus of the Research Community.

SHERIDAN PARK

RESEARCH COMMUNITY

THE ONTARIO RESEARCH COMMUNITY, Sheridan Park—a joint project of Industry and the Ontario Research Foundation—was officially opened last January.

At the Sheridan Park site of the planned Research Community the ceremonial sod-turning was effected by the Hon. W. G. Davis, Minister of Education, in whose constituency the Research Centre is located. The ceremony included the planting of a tree by Dr. A. D. Misener, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation, assisted by senior officials of the Companies participating in the Research Community.

Following a brief message of congratulations by Mr. R. W. Macaulay, Minister of Economics and Development, Dr. A. D. Misener, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation addressed the 200 guests comprising Canada's top industrialists, research leaders, and educators.

Dr. Misener outlined the sequence of events leading up to today's opening celebrations. Because of space limitations on its present site in Toronto, O.R.F. decided about two years ago to move to a new location. At that time the idea of a Research Community was conceived, and O.R.F. was faced

(Continued on following page)

SHERIDAN PARK

(Continued from page 3)

with two alternatives:

- 1) A site could be selected suitable for O.R.F.'s needs only, or
- 2) A site could be selected such that industry could conveniently buy land and build research laboratories in close proximity to O.R.F.—thereby making provision for a Research Community with O.R.F. as its nucleus.

"Since O.R.F. is not affiliated with any particular industry, and since it is not a government institute, O.R.F. was the most suitable organization in Canada to develop such an undertaking."

"We first made a careful study to ensure that a Research Community was a sound idea from industry's viewpoint," said Dr. Misener, "after which we went ahead to select a suitable site for a Research Community."

"About 35 sites were considered all told," said Dr. Misener, "before we finally decided on the Sheridan Park location."

He paid tribute to Mr. Finch, Managing-Director of the United Lands Corporation for the generous and unstinting assistance given by this Company.

"When we agreed to this site in Park Royal," said Dr. Misener, "United Lands accepted about the most restrictive terms ever imposed on a land development company—exhibiting beyond any question an altruistic as well as a commercial interest in the project. We owe a debt of thanks to Mr. Finch and the United Lands Corporation."

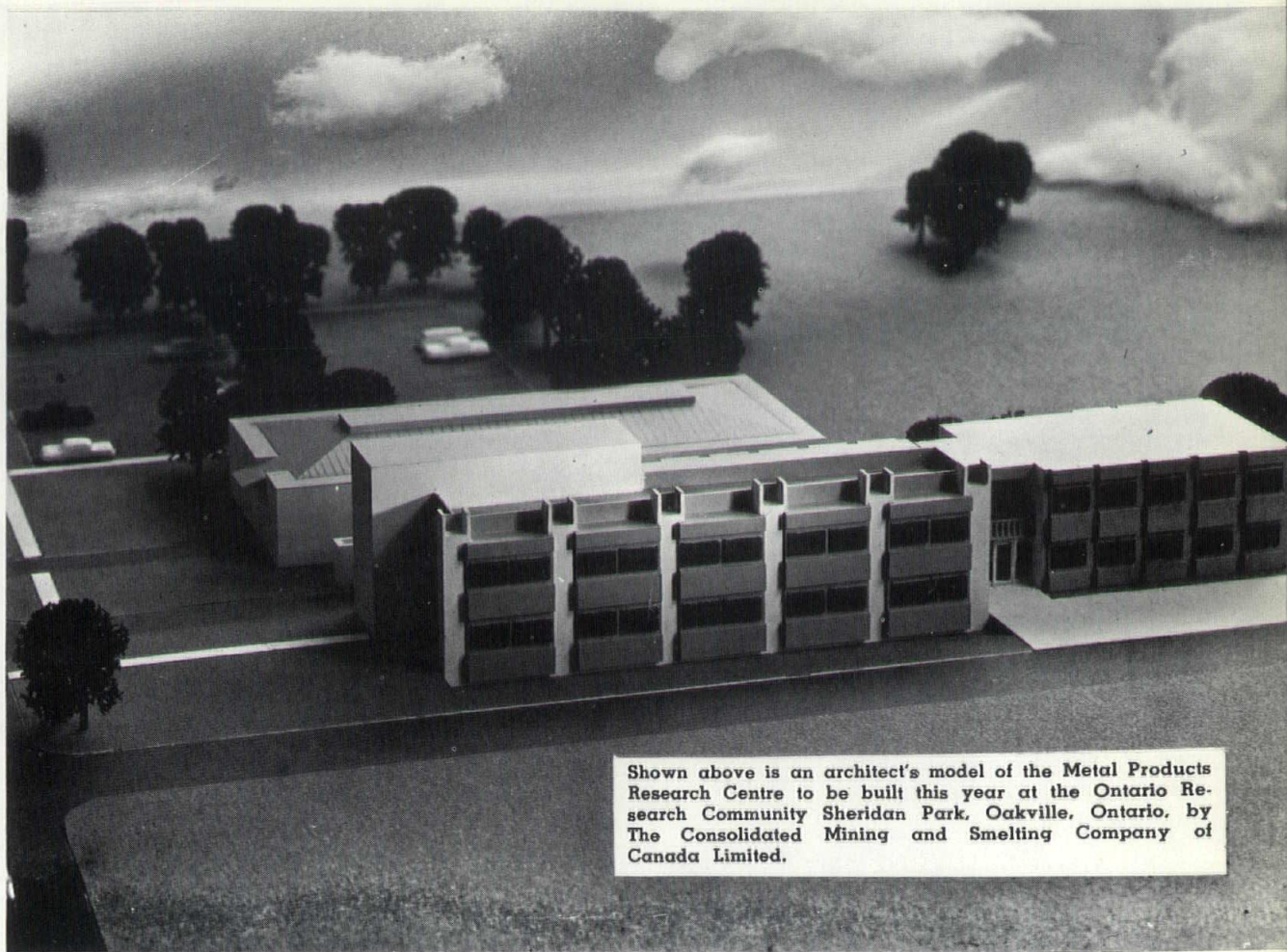
The Research Community is located on 293 acres of land on the north side of the Queen Elizabeth Highway, midway between Toronto and Hamilton (in Toronto Township between Fifth Line and Town Line). As the nucleus of this Research Centre, O.R.F. will occupy 100 acres.

Three major Companies which have already made plans to locate research laboratories in the Research Community are The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Dunlop Rubber Company, and The International Nickel Company of Canada. These Companies have played a prominent role in the planning of the Research Centre.

Dr. Misener stressed the value of this type of research centre in attracting research personnel. "By creating a suitable environment, including cultural and social amenities as well as pleasant academic surroundings, we will simplify the problem of acquiring scientific manpower. These people

Research Heads examine model of artist's impression of how The Ontario Research Community may look in 1970. Left to right—Dr. A. D. Misener, Ontario Research Foundation; Dr. N. S. Grace, Dunlop Canada Limited; A. O. Wolff, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited; L. S. Renzoni, International Nickel Company of Canada Limited.





Shown above is an architect's model of the Metal Products Research Centre to be built this year at the Ontario Research Community Sheridan Park, Oakville, Ontario, by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited.

are in short supply and high demand, and since they call the tune, we must provide the opportunities for them, and thereby retain their talents in Canada."

Present plans for the Research Community include the most up-to-date servicing systems, communications systems, power, water, gas systems, etc. Bell Telephone plans to install the most advanced facilities on the continent. Already being designed is a modern high-rise building to house a computer and data processing centre, and to provide accommodation for consulting engineers, and other professional services. Plans also include the building of a Conference Centre, Lecture Theatre, and other special features.

"I expect total population on the site to eventually reach six to ten thousand people," said Dr. Misener, "We look for this Centre to attract technical societies from all parts of the continent, as a site for their conventions and seminars."

To administer future land sales within the Community and other community development projects, a new non-profit corporation has just been formed—called Ontario Research Community Incorporated. This non-profit Corporation will raise money

to purchase the remaining land from the United Lands Corporation.

The estimated cost of O.R.F.'s property—land, buildings and services—is 7½ million dollars. This will provide sufficient accommodation for O.R.F.'s needs until 1965. O.R.F. expects that a further 5 million dollars will be required for O.R.F.'s expansion needs between 1965 and 1970.

The Ontario Government has agreed to provide one half of the extra funds necessary for the O.R.F. to relocate and rebuild. The other half of the extra funds will be the responsibility of the Ontario Research Foundation.

Dr. Misener paid tribute to the Ontario Government for their generous financial assistance, and complimented both Mr. Robarts, the Prime Minister of Ontario, and Mr. Macaulay, the Minister of Economics and Development, on their foresight and enthusiastic support of the project. The Ontario Research Foundation is an independent, non-profit research institute, and it enjoys the support and cooperation of the Ontario Government in many of its activities. For over 30 years O.R.F. has undertaken research and development for industry and for government on a contract basis.

COMPUTER SOLVES TRUSS DESIGN PROBLEMS

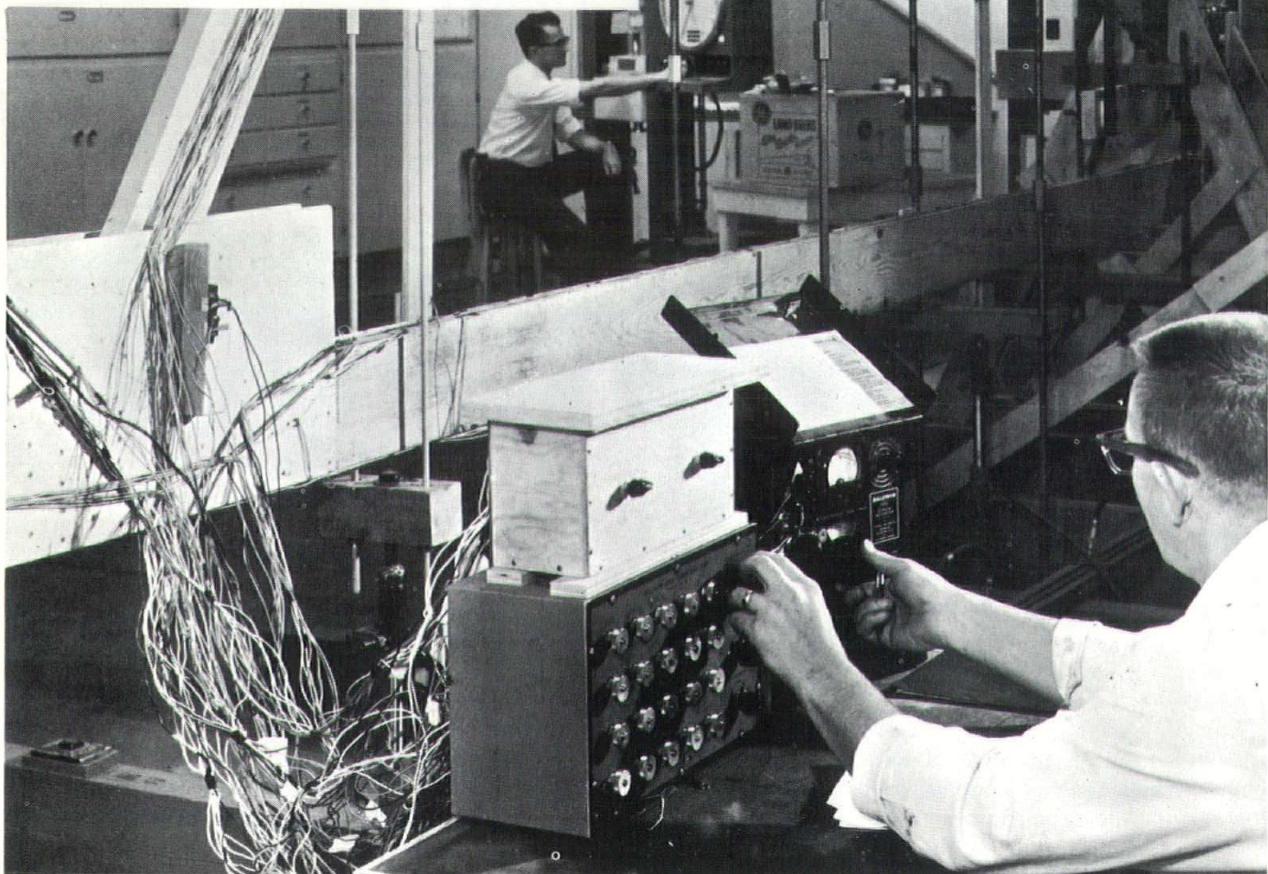
THANKS to the lightning-fast calculations of an electronic computer, engineers of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association have recently been able to analyze 80 different experimental truss variations, normally one man's work load for an entire year, in just two and one-half minutes.

Adapting a broad method for truss analysis developed by Dr. Stanley Suddarth of Purdue University for the IBM 7090 computer, DFPA's Noel Adams prepared a program to analyze the 80 W-truss variations, each with plywood gusset plates. Adams wrote a program utilizing another IBM computer, the 1620, to prepare data for the 7090 program.

The computer cannot think for itself. What it did in this case was rapidly calculate mathematical stress values and force values upon the various experimental truss designs, each with a different arrangement of chords and gusset plates. All information to be analyzed was translated from geometric and mathematical terms to machine "language" with which the computer is set up to work.

Most of the trusses analyzed by DFPA engineers were in the 24-28-foot residential class. Ten to fifteen of them were large 60-foot trusses being considered for use in an experimental DFPA package building program.

An experimental truss, designed using a new electric computer program instead of conventional mathematics, is tested in the laboratories of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. The large truss is shown undergoing load tests to determine its strength. The network of wires from the measuring device in the foreground carry load and stress information from every chord and plywood gusset plate for periodic checking and recording during load tests.



An aerial photograph of a nuclear power plant under construction on a beach. The central feature is a large, white, dome-shaped containment building. To its right is a complex of various industrial structures, including piping, tanks, and a large crane. The plant is situated on a sandy beach with a dark, rocky coastline in the background. The title "NUCLEAR POWER PLANT" is printed in large, bold, white capital letters across the bottom right of the image.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY today (Jan. 17) signed contracts for construction of a 395,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant—about twice as large as any U.S. atom plant now in existence. Estimated to cost approximately \$82,000,000, the nuclear station will generate enough power to supply the electrical needs of a city of half a million population.

The plant will be located about five miles from San Clemente, Cal., on a 90-acre beach frontage at the Northwest corner of Camp Pendleton. Site preparation is to begin in October, and the target date for completion is July 1, 1966, according to Jack K. Horton, Edison president.

The plan is expected to go into commercial operation by Jan. 1, 1967, after a "startup period" of testing. A peak labor force of approximately 700 construction workers will be employed on the project, it was announced.

Signing of the contracts, climaxing several years of negotiations, was accomplished at a press conference in the Edison board room.

Companies involved in the project, in addition to Edison, include Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which will provide the reactor plant equipment, and other major steam and electrical apparatus; the Bechtel Corporation, engineering constructor; and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, which will have a 20% interest in the project.

The U. S. Navy Department recently notified Edison that it would approve location of the atomic plant at Camp Pendleton. Before this agreement

can be formalized, however, Congress must put its stamp of approval on a bill authorizing the Navy to negotiate with Edison for an easement on the required land.

The nuclear plant will be of the pressurized water type, Horton stated.

"In our judgment," he commented, "this system is more dependable and more advanced in its development than any other now available."

Emphasizing the proven reliability of the pressurized water system, W. R. Gould, manager of Engineering for the utility, pointed out that three major power plants of this type are in operation and that 28 nuclear submarines and four surface vessels equipped with pressurized water reactors also are operating successfully.

The major commercial nuclear facilities already operating with Westinghouse-designed pressurized water systems are the Yankee Atomic Electric plant (165,000 kilowatts) at Rowe, Mass., completed in 1960 by a group of 11 New England investor-owned utilities; and the Shippingport, Pa., plant (60,000 kilowatts) finished in 1957 by the Atomic Energy Commission. Both have performed "in a highly satisfactory manner," Gould said.

Regarding the safety factor, Edison's Engineer for Atomic Energy, A. C. Werden, Jr., commented:

"Nuclear reactors now are being constructed and operated in a manner that renders them safer than many other kinds of industrial plants. Some 250 of them have been built in the last 20 years, and there has never been a single accident resulting in injury to the public.

MARINA 77



Marina 77, world's largest dry storage facility in world's largest marina, will be capable of "parking" 2,000 outboard motorboats under 22 feet in length in 14 five-story buildings. A project of Tidewater Development Company, Marina 77 was developed by Marina Associates. Hunter and Benedict, Architects, A.I.A., designed the project.

PLAN TO BUILD MARINA 77, world's largest dry storage facility for small boats, at Marina del Rey were announced by Jack Deitsch, president of Tidewater Development Company.

The four-phase, \$2.5 million project to provide "pigeonhold parking" for 2000 small boats and other facilities, was designed by Hunter and Benedict, Architects, A.I.A.

The concept of Marina 77, and the economic feasibility studies for all its components, was developed by Andrew M. Filak, marine study engineer and director of Marina Associates, Palos Verdes.

It would be eight times as large as the world's largest present facility, which houses 250 boats in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Besides the six huge over-water storage buildings, served by 14 crane systems which will launch and retrieve stored boats, the complete development will also include transient launching and retrieving facilities, sales areas, repair shop, boating club and restaurant facilities, and many other unique developments.

Deitsch pointed to the growing boat storage needs of apartment dwellers, who have no back yards or driveways where they can leave their boat trailers.

"New construction of apartments had outpaced the building of single-family homes," said Deitsch,

"and 80 per cent of all the boats in the county can be dry-stored, being less than 22 feet in length."

The Hunter and Benedict plan for Marina 77, expected to take about three years to complete, calls for four huge double structures and two triple structures with a separate crane system serving each unit. Boats of any size up to 22 feet can be taken out of the water and stored, or returned to the water, in less than one minute.

The first phase of the development, targeted for opening later in 1963, would complete the first dry storage units, along with rest rooms, parking, snack bar, delicatessen, marine hardware, repair shops, and transient launching facilities, as well as fueling installations.

The second phase, scheduled for completion in 1964, would add more dry storage units, a swimming pool and cabanas, the pavilion area and promenades. Third and fourth phases would expand all of these projects and include a motel.

Marina 77 occupies an L-shaped parcel on Basin H of Marina del Rey, the first basin leading northeast from the main channel as boats enter the Marina from the sea. It is on the mole served by Mindanao Way, next to the Pieces of Eight Restaurant.

Marina 77 might become the prototype for dry storage boat facilities in other marinas all over the world.

THE ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY announced plans for building a new plant at Catskill, N. Y. The new plant will be located on property adjacent to Alpha's present facility there, said Alpha president Robert S. Gerstell. Construction is slated to begin this spring.

A part of Alpha's recently announced \$50 million efficiency and modernization program, the new Catskill plant will be designed for large scale production with minimum maintenance to obtain low unit costs. Annual productive capacity will be 3 million barrels, nearly twice that of the present 1,700,000 barrel plant. The new facility will be a wet process plant.

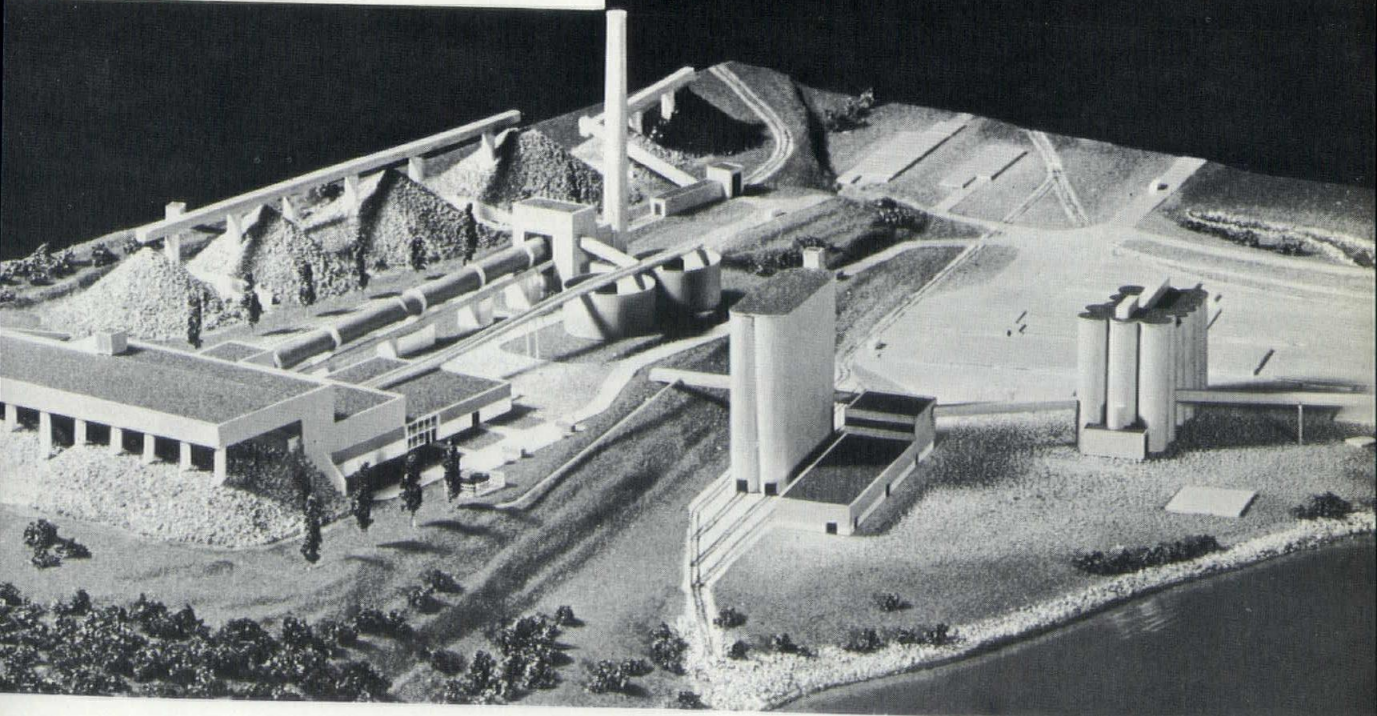
A 510-foot kiln, much longer than those in typical cement plants, will be 17 feet in diameter at the burning zone. Silos will provide an unusually large storage capacity of 540,000 barrels, or more than two months' production. Large storage capacity and new packing and handling facilities will permit rapid rail, truck and barge delivery to cement users and distribution centers. Ultramodern electrostatic dust precipitators, with efficiencies exceeding 99%, will prevent kiln dust from entering the atmosphere.

The new plant will utilize the bulk storage facilities of the present plant, which were enlarged and modernized in 1960. Daniel L. Ziegler, the company's director of construction, will supervise construction. Ziegler was superintendent of construction at Alpha's 2¼-million-barrel, \$18 million plant which went into production in 1958 at Limekiln, Md.

The M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, is plant designer.

CATSKILL PLANT FOR ALPHA CEMENT

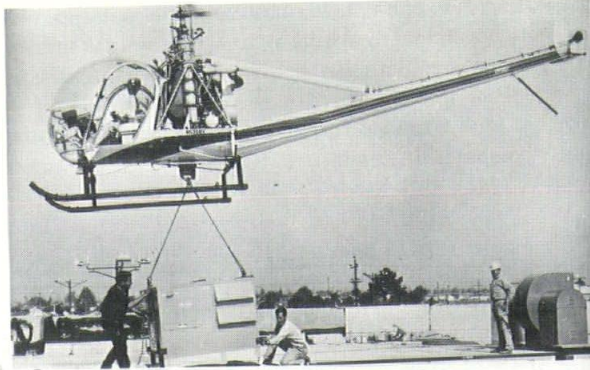
Scale model of new Alpha Portland Cement Company plant at Catskill (Cementon) N.Y. New plant with 150-foot kiln will double company's productive capacity at Catskill.



PRODUCTS and PROGRESS



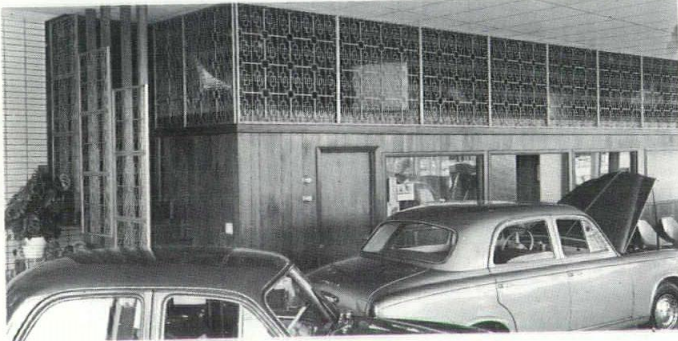
2.



3.



5.



1. An entirely new architectural solid-core, flush door with a patented, concealed crossband construction, is being marketed by Ipek Door Company of Kenner, Louisiana. Called Stilemaster, the new door appears as a solid slab of lumber, yet the five-ply construction is maintained for stability. Crossbands are completely concealed at the stile edges allowing one-half inch trim for fitting and beveling the edges without exposing the crossbands. It is available in 1 3/4" and 1 3/8" thicknesses in all fine hardwood veneers.

2. Total man-hours—14!—Communications between the helicopter operator's two ground crewmen was by VHF radio, making possible precise directions for positioning the Air Conditioning units on 4 x 4 mounts and mating duct openings with a minimum of further adjustments. According to the contractor, the building's extreme width would have necessitated laborious pipe and plank inching for many units

across the roof even with a 100-foot crane.

3. In the first application of its type, a panel has been used by Caldor Department Store, Lakeland, New York, as an awning to protect shoppers from inclement weather. Approximately 2,600 square feet of translucent green vinyl building panels manufactured by Allied Chemical's Barrett building products division were installed on a steel framework at the Caldor pick-up area. The green translucent panels transmit soft, diffused light. The panels are highly resistant to weathering, salt air and moisture.

4. Terrazite Architectural Flooring—a hard-surface, decorative flooring which resembles classic terrazzo but provides four times the wear resistance and one-eighth the square foot weight. Terrazite requires no recessed slab, and is poured and troweled 1/8" to 1/4" thick, without dividers or expansion joints. It is moistureproof, stainproof,

greaseproof, and nonabsorbent. It is readily cleaned with detergent and water, requires no waxing and is both skidproof and slipproof. A new brochure describing Terrazite flooring and specialty applications in commercial, institutional and residential use is available from Terrazite Association of America, Inc., 2203 West Malone Street, San Antonio 25, Texas.

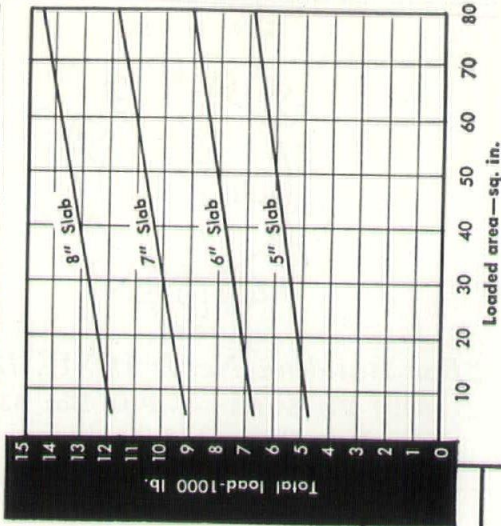
5. Meta-Mold aluminum panels can add new, decorative ideas to nearly every type of business and professional location. In this automobile showroom, they provide both a decorative and a functional use on the balcony and stair trim. The 12" square panels are lightweight, strong, easily assembled and need no permanent holes or attachments. Ideal for both interiors and exteriors, they are easy to keep clean since the aluminum designed panels will not accumulate dust like non-metallic panels. Meta-Mold panels are available in a choice of black, white or gold and in several patterns.

Concrete slab design for long-service floors. Example: assume that a slab is to be designed of 5,000 psi concrete for an industrial plant floor. There will be considerable traffic with trucks having loads of 10,000 lb. per wheel. Each wheel has a contact area of about 30 sq. in. Assume that operating conditions are such that impact will be equivalent to about 25 per cent of the load. The equivalent static load will then be 12,500 lb. An approximate formula for the allowable flexural tensile

stress of concrete is $4.6\sqrt{f'_c}$ (in which f'_c = 28-day cylinder strength). For 5,000 psi concrete, the allowable strength is then:

$$4.6\sqrt{5,000} = 325 \text{ psi.}$$

The allowable loads in chart at right are based on a stress of 300 psi, so the design load must be corrected by $300 \div 325$ which gives 11,500 lb. From chart a load of 11,500 lb. on an area of 30 sq. in. requires a slab about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.



Requirements for floors on ground

BUILDING TYPE	TRAFFIC	MIX DESIGN DATA FOR ORDERING CONCRETE					CONCRETE FINISH
		W/C in gal. per bag	28 day cylinder strength (psi)	Slump (in.)	Air content (%)**	Min. cement content in bags per cu. yd.	
SINGLE COURSE	Offices, schools, churches, hospitals, commercial bldgs., where floor will be covered with tile, linoleum, etc.	5½-6½	3500-4500	2-4	5 ± 1 or 6 ± 1	5½	Steel trowel
	Same as above except concrete is wearing surface. Also for service in light industrial buildings.	4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5 ± 1 or 6 ± 1	6	Hard steel trowel by power and hand equipment.
	Industrial or commercial buildings subject to heavy or abrasive use.	4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5 ± 1 or 6 ± 1	6	Dry shake of extra hard aggregate added to surface immediately before power floating begins.
TWO COURSE HEAVY DUTY	Steel wheeled vehicles. Heavy abrasive use.	5½-6½	3500-4500	2-3	5 ± 1 or 6 ± 1	5½	Surface leveled by floating, but textured to insure bond to topping.
		3½-4	8000-12000	Zero	Not required	7½	Special power floats, repeated hand troweling for smooth, dense abrasive resistant surface. Special extra hard aggregates are used.

*For concrete with 1½ in. max. aggregate use 5 ± 1% air content; for ¾ in. max. aggregate use 6 ± 1%.

**Topping mix must be mixed in paddle type mixer—generally not available from ready-mix plants.

Maximum Wheel Loads for Industrial Floors

The chart above is based on flexural tensile stress of 300 psi. For other stresses multiply loads by ratio of 300 to stress used. For an allowable tensile stress of 300 psi, compressive strength of about 4,300 psi is generally required.

For additional literature on design of concrete slab floors, or other concrete construction, just send a request on your letterhead. (U.S. and Canada only.)

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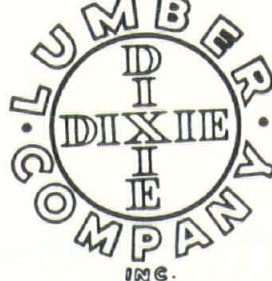
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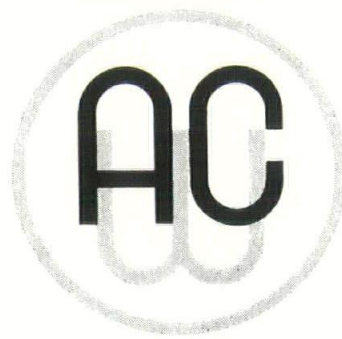
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THE ARCHITECT

The word architect, like many words derived from the Greek, is made up of two parts: archi—"chief", and tecton—"a builder." Thus the original meaning of the word explains a union of designing and building activities, a union which the architect maintained up to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, he was thought of more as a designer than as a builder. Architecture was seen as a "fine art", and transferred from the outdoors to an inside atelier, where it remained for nearly 100 years.

Today's interpretation of architecture places the architect somewhat nearer to that original meaning of the word. But the complex social and technical conditions of our highly industrialized society no longer makes that original union of designing and building quite possible.

An architect is a composite personality made up of two basic ingredients: the artist and the technician. As an artist, the architect possesses qualities which artists have possessed throughout the ages; an extraordinary imagination, and a keen awareness and expression of feelings.

As a technician, an architect must possess more than a speaking acquaintance with the available building materials and technology of his day; he must follow the ever-growing variety of equipment and appliances which form the core of modern building.

Today's architect comes closer than ever to fulfilling his historic mission by serving as "chief builder."

FOLDED PLATE ROOF *featured* On University Christian Church

AN UNUSUAL folded plate roof of plywood, topped by a 32-ft.-high spire, will be featured on the new sanctuary of the University Christian Church planned for the corner of West Centinela Blvd. at Wooster in Westchester, Calif.

Members of the congregation have approved the model and drawings of the \$250,000 facility master-planned by Robert D. Bolling, AIA, partner in Deasy and Bolling, Los Angeles architectural firm. In addition to the sanctuary, the first phase of a long-range building program includes a two-story bible school.

Rising from low concrete walls near ground level, the sculptured slanting roof sides will terminate in a series of diamond-shaped skylights 38 feet above the sanctuary floor. The plywood roof will be sprayed with asphalt and glass roving beneath a color coat.

Panels of clear and stained glass will comprise the triangular facade. Center entrance doors will be protected by an unadorned canopy which leads to a long breeze-way connecting the sanctuary with the bible school.

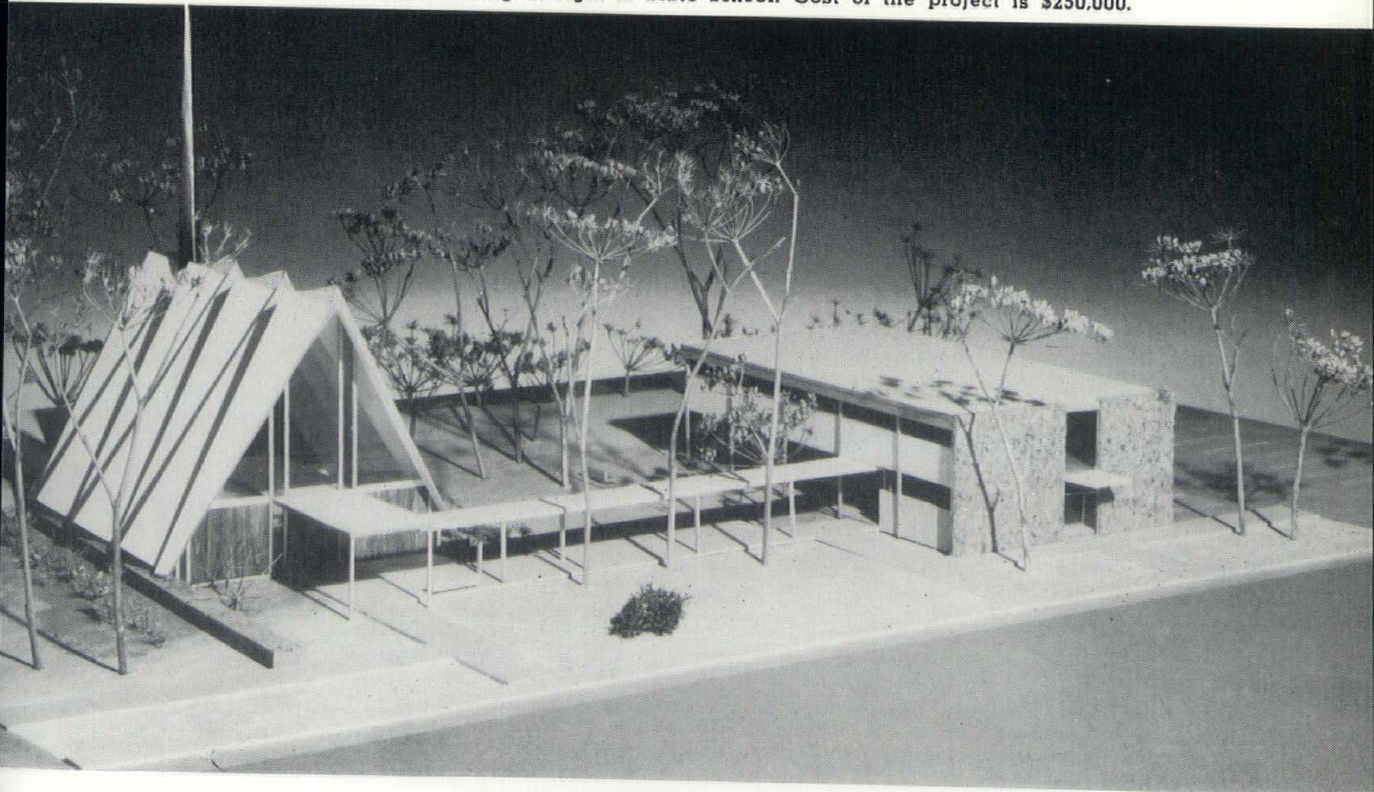
Of a more conventional design, the bible school building will house 14 classrooms in addition to a social hall seating 200, administrative offices and restrooms. The stucco facade will be interrupted only by an off-center entrance and canopy beneath a wide window. High narrow windows are planned for the side and rear walls, also of stucco.

Both structures will have acoustic plaster ceilings with fluorescent lighting and asphalt vinyl floors. Special incandescent spots will be used in the 350-capacity chapel for dramatic effects.

Plans by Bolling, a member of the congregation, have been created with future expansion in mind. The rear wall of the sanctuary will be demountable to permit enlarging, and both structures will be located near the street to allow for future buildings at the rear of the lot.

Completion of both structures is scheduled for this fall when the University Christian Church congregation will move from its present location at 1135 W. Santa Barbara in Los Angeles. Rev. Charles Richards is pastor.

Folded plywood plate roof characterizes sanctuary of the proposed University Christian Church in Westchester. Building at right is bible school. Cost of the project is \$250,000.





First floor of Ringgold, Georgia's Dixie Cafe is completely installed with Kawneer's Core System in this photograph. The Kawneer Model 188 door has been incorporated into the unique facing system. Upper section is prepared to receive metal panels.

Restaurant Adds "PERSONALITY" With New Core System Exterior

MOST SUCCESSFUL restaurants have a "personality" which gives distinctive character and atmosphere that lures customers back time after time.

Ringgold, Georgia's Dixie Cafe recently added "personality" by having its exterior completely remodeled with an amazing facing system. Kawneer Company's Core System is the new look. It is the most advanced method of remodeling buildings in the United States today.

Dixie Cafe was selected as one of the Core System test marketing jobs. Buildings in Texas, Michigan and Tennessee were also included in the national test program.

Core System is an on-the-spot building method. No detailed architectural drawings are required, just pencil, paper and tape measure.

Compatible with all other types of facing products, Core System contains all necessary adapters and fillers which enable installers to easily phase from old to new without costly custom made components.

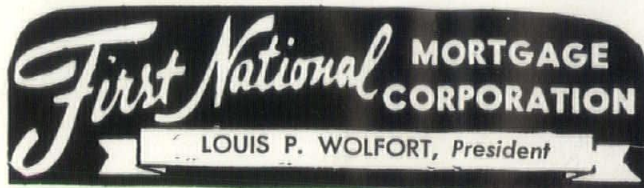
In planning his new restaurant, owner Charles Stephenson wanted a clean, sparkling facade which would create a fresh and appealing atmosphere. Shining aluminum verticals and horizontals, filled in with colored panels, present the genuine feeling of wholesome newness the owner desired.

He feels that Dixie Cafe's "personality" is clearly displayed at any customer's first glance.

It required less than two weeks' "down" time for the cafe front while Core System was being installed. Business was conducted as usual, however, and 350 daily patrons kept close watch on the modern changes being wrought on Dixie Cafe's exterior.

Glazing of the last panel on Dixie Cafe's upper level, prior to the installation of a Kawneer Canopy, is portrayed. Ground level verticals and horizontals have been emplaced and glass and base panel components are frame-enclosed.





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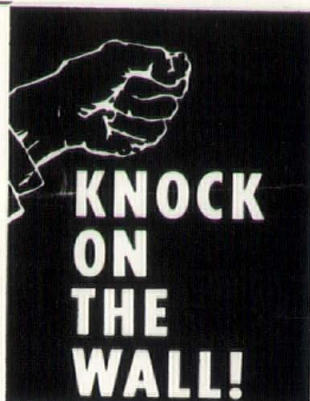
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